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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/549,372	09/14/2005	Bart Van Rompaey	FR030029	3469
24737 7590 03/04/2009 PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS P.O. BOX 3001 BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510				
EXAMINER				
SASINOWSKI, ANDREW				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/549,372

Applicant(s)

VAN ROMPAEY ET AL.

Examiner

ANDREW J. SASINOWSKI

Art Unit

2627

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2009.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 September 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 – 4 and 8 – 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshimoto et. al. [US 6,526,019] in view of Moribe et. al. [US 5,661,703].

Regarding claim 1, Yoshimoto teaches:

- a data carrier **[abstract]** comprising a first area **[claim 1, note non-rewritable area]**
- a second area comprising a rewritable material **[claim 1, see rewritable area]**,
- said first area being defined as a read-only area by means of type information recorded on said data carrier in a type area which is different from said first area **[claim 1, note structure management table in predetermined part of disk]**.

Yoshimoto does not teach:

- type information recorded on said data carrier in an inerasable way

Moribe does teach:

- type information recorded on said data carrier in an inerasable way

[abstract]

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine the data carrier taught by Yoshimoto with the inerasable writing taught by Moribe because the inerasable mark could be used to prevent illegal copy of the data carrier **[Moribe, abstract]**

Regarding claim 2, Yoshimoto also teaches:

- Wherein said first area and said second area are being parts of a same layer of said data carrier **[claim 1, note that each layer has both 1st and 2nd areas]**

Regarding claim 3, Moribe teaches:

- said data carrier comprising a central part **[fig. 9]**, the first area being nearer to said central part than the second area **[fig. 9, S1 and S2]**.

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine the data carrier taught by Yoshimoto with the first and second area locations taught by Moribe because the inside area could be used to unerasably record a unique medium identification code **[Moribe, claim 20]**

Regarding claim 4, Moribe teaches:

- said type information recorded by means of pits and lands **[col. 13, line 49]**.

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine the data carrier taught by Yoshimoto with the pits and lands taught by Moribe because pre-stamped pits and lands cannot be erased by means of laser rewriting.

Regarding claims 8-10, Yoshimoto also teaches:

- wherein the type information include location of the first area **[col. 2, lines 23-25, where the first area would be the target sector]**.
- wherein the type information include type and location of the first area and the second area **[where the target sector would be the desired type and location]**.
- wherein an area of the data carrier having no associated type information in the type area comprises a rewritable area **[col. 5, lines 52 – 56, note that since all of the type area section could be rewritten with permission, part of the type area without specific designation could also be rewritten]**.

1. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshimoto in view of Moribe in view of Shigemori [US 6,125,089].

Regarding claim 5, Yoshimoto in view of Moribe teaches

- The data carrier as in claim 1 that contains type information

However, Yoshimoto Moribe does not teach

- wherein type information is recorded by means of a frequency modulated wobble.

Shigemori teaches

- a data carrier wherein information is recorded by means of a frequency modulated wobble **[col. 1, line 22]**.

It would have been obvious at the time of invention to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine the data carrier taught by Yoshimoto in view of Moribe with the means of recording by frequency modulation wobble with the data carrier taught by Shigemori because it is well known in the art that optical disks recorded using FM wobble can be later demodulated to obtain time codes for each sector on the optical disk **[Shigemori, col. 1, line 23]**

Regarding claim 6, Shigemori teaches:

- a rewritable Compact Disc **[col. 1, line 17]** wherein the type information of the lead-in area of the optical disk encoded as Absolute Time in Pre-groove data **[col. 1, line 31]**.

It would have been obvious at the time of invention to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of recording data in the lead-in area of the optical disk encoded as Absolute Time In Pre-groove data taught by Shigemori with the Compact Disk with type information taught by Yoshimoto in view of Moribe because the Absolute Time in Pre-

Groove area is used to encode many types of data including synchronization data
[Shigemori, col. 1, line 36].

2. Claim 7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshimoto in view of Moribe in view of Shigemori, as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Endoh [US 7,280,461].

Yoshimoto in view of Moribe in view of Shigemori does not teach:

- wherein type information is encoded as Permanent Information and control data.

Endoh teaches:

- wherein type information is recorded by mean of frequency modulated wobble **[col. 16, line 44]**, and information is encoded as Permanent Information and control data **[col.16, line 40]**.

It would have been obvious at the time of invention to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine disc wherein type information is recorded by means of frequency modulated wobble and information is encoded as Permanent Information and control data taught by Endoh with the data carrier taught by Yoshimoto in view of Moribe in view of Shigemori because the several types of data can be coded as Permanent Information and Control data, such as Table of Contents data **[Endoh, col. 3, line 51 - 52]**

3. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshimoto in view of Moribe as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Willis [2004/0044567]

Yoshimoto in view of Moribe do not teach:

- wherein content of the read-only area includes an advertisement.

Willis teaches:

- wherein content of the read-only area includes an advertisement **[\$0052, note advertisements are stored on a read-only memory.]**

It would have been obvious at the time of invention to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine the data carrier taught by Yoshimoto in view of Moribe with read-only advertisements taught by Willis because other information (such as medium reading/writing parameters) could be stored in the read-only area.

Response to Arguments

4. Examiner acknowledges the amendment to claim 1, as well as the addition of claims 8 – 11.
5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANDREW J. SASINOWSKI whose telephone number is

(571)270-5883. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 7:30 to 5:00, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hoa Nguyen can be reached on (571)272-7579. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AJS

/HOA T NGUYEN/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2627